REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,949.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable me special contracts may be made.

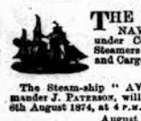
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2. *

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, st ould be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
,, Carwar	8	,, Madras	22
,, Narrakal	10	,, Coconada	24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Visagapatam	25
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Colombo	16	,, Gopaulpore	26
,, Galle	16	,, False Point	27
,, Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

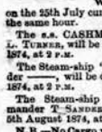
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these posts weather permitting. Tea cargo can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY and ON the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

☞ There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Now Ready, 8vo. Cloth. Price Two Rupees.

REMARKS ON THE USES OF SOME OF THE BAZAAR MEDICINES AND COMMON MEDICAL PLANTS OF INDIA,

with a full Index of Diseases, indicating their Treatment by these and other agents procurable throughout India. To which are added Directions for Treatment in cases of Drowning, Snake Bites, &c. Second Edition.

By EDWARD JOHN WARING, M.D., Surgeon (retired) in Her Majesty's Indian Army.

Messrs. J. & A. CHURCHILL, 11, New Burlington Street, London.

To be had of all Booksellers.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BANGALORE, (2,963 Tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. Soames, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (Fgst-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c, and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Moota Munroop, Leela Gumna, and Rugwan Gumna, the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of the late Allud Balloo Nagoo, the Mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government Ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the south side of Canastegoora 15th Street, in the sub-district of Mazagon, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4693, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on the east by the house of Munchurjee Pallonjee, on the west by the house of Nagoona widow of Gaino, on the north by the Camatcepoora 15th Street, and on the south by a sweeper's passage.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 28th July 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. Shricristnajee and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room, the following Goods :—

W M (In Dia- mond.) I	5,579 to 1 bale 8 lbs. 45 in. Grey Shirting.	
,,	—6,285 & 6,350 to 2 ,, 9 lbs. 45 in. ,, ,,	
,,	— 6,331 to 1 ,, 9 lbs. 45 in. ,, ,, Damaged by rain water.	
,,	—6,357 & 6,329 to 2 bales 9 lbs. 45 in. Grey Shirting.	
,,	—5,545 & 5,548 to 2 ,, 8½ lbs. 39 in. ,, ,, Damaged by salt water.	

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Ebram Fuckir Mahomed :—

1 case 332 lbs. Cochineal.
5 Bales Grey Shirting.
19 ,, Grey Drills.
5 Cases Color Prints.
2 ,, Chintzes.
1 ,, Sleepers.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th July 1874.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation.*

The Leigh Boiler Anti-incrustation Composition

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—" CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words " Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES

ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every corkis branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions. Also a special Medal for Progress at the Vienna Exhibition.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SECOND SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

	Rs.		Rs.
Amount previously advertised	8,366	R. V. Hearn, Esq.	20
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	150	J. M. Sleater, Esq.	15
A. D. Sassoon, Esq.	100	J. R. Duxbury, Esq.	15
W. Draper, Esq.	100	Janardhun Gopal, Esq.	10
Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, (T. Hector, Esq.)	100	Shamrao Pandoorung, Esq.	10
Colonel F. Schneider	100	Pestonjee Kavasjee, Esq.	10
E. T. Leith, Esq.	50	W. M. Wood, Esq., (advertised as Rs. 20 in stead of Rs. 30 in former list)	10
M Mull, Esq.	25		
C. Currey, Esq.	25	Total...	9,126
J. Roux, Esq.	20		

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

27th July 1874.

SUBSCRIBERS who have not yet paid the amount of their Subscriptions are requested to do so at once, to the credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank, so that the Accounts may be closed.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CALLIRHOE, Irwin, Master, from LONDON, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature; as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent, the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

	Rs.	
Fine Sherry		18, 22, 25
Very Superior Old Sherry		28, 36
Choice Old Sherry		28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled		18
Fine Port		27
Superior Old Port		32
Fine Old Madeira		32
Fine Pale Marsala		16
Fine Moselle	Rs.	20, 24, 27, 32
Superior Sparkling Moselle		30, 32, 36
Fine Hock		16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27
Very Superior Hock		30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock		32, 40
Finest Champagne		36, 42
Claret		9-8, 12
Fine Claret		20
Very Superior Claret		25, 30
Burgundy		18, 22, 24, 28
Fine Sparkling Burgundy		36
Sauternes		18, 22, 30
Chablis		16
Choice Old Brandy	Rs.	27
Fine Pale Brandy		20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum		28
Loldon Gin		16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey		18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva		15-8, 24

LIQUERS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, TO RENT or PURCHASE, a HOUSE in Marine Lines.—Apply to "J. T.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a First-Class BUGGY. Address "NEMO," General Post Office.

FOR SALE, TWO SPLENDID KANGAROO DOGS.—Apply on board the Ship "LOCH KATRINE."

STALL in a STABLE in Oak Lane TO BE LET.—Apply to

ALDRIDGE, SALMON, & Co.

FOR SALE, an English-built Light OFFICE BRIGHTAM, in very good order, about A mile to Mr. WATSON & Co.'s, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—" PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..... D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s., 6d., 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S

NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.
IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.
IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.
CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.
IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.
IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—" We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

½ only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 28th July 1874, at 6 P.M.

W. WEBB,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA and KIRKEE, up to the 31st July 1874, inclusive, for the construction of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Poona. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut, Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, P. & K.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold, IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD. (Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that as there are still a few UNCLAIMED BALANCES, SHAREHOLDERS who have not already received their DIVIDENDS are requested to apply to the Agent of the Undersigned, Mr. LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BATLEEBOYE, Bombay, on or before the 31st day of August, after which no further Claims can be recognized.

The Share Certificates must accompany the Application.

LAWRENCE ROBERTSON,
London, 12th June 1874. Liquidator.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the BHOWNUGGUR MILLS and PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on MONDAY, 3rd August, 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report to 20th July 1874, and the Balance Sheet to 31st December 1873.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At the Annual General Meeting held on the 20th instant it was resolved :—

"That a Dividend of Rs. 90 per Share, being at the rate of 18 per cent per annum, be declared and made payable on and after this date to those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register this day, and that the Balance of Profit remaining after payment of Dividend be credited to Reserve Fund Account."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 22nd July 1874.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—At the Annual General Meeting held on the 24th instant the following Resolution was unanimously carried :—

"That a Dividend of Rs. 102 per Share, being at the rate of 24 per cent. per annum, be declared and made payable on and after this day to the Shareholders whose names are now on the Company's Register, and that the Balance of Profit remaining after payment of Dividend be carried to the Credit of Reserve Fund."

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Broach, 22nd July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 29th INSTANT, inclusive.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Ld.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No 1, Rampart Row, West, on WEDNESDAY, the 29 h July 1874, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts to 31st May 1874.
2.—To elect Directors in the place of Cursetjee Nosserwanjee Cama, Esq., and R. B. Cornack, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4.—To confirm a Lease of Land from the Company to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of 35,438 square yards for the term of 99 years from the 1st June last, reserving, as at the Annual Rent of Rs. 3,600, and a Lease of 60,000 square yards to Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq., for the term of 99 years, at a Rent of Rs. 6,9 9 per annum.

By Order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at the ORDINARY GENERAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, CALLED for the 29th instant, the following propositions will be brought forward by Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey :—

"That the Special Resolutions Nos. 3 and 4, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 11th December 1869 and confirmed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 6th January 1870, be and they are hereby cancelled."

"That Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esquire, be and is hereby appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Company at a remuneration of Rupees Five Hundred per mensem, and that as such Secretary and Treasurer he shall have the General Management of the business of the Company, subject to the control of and under the direction of the Board of Directors of the Company.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. sweetmeat.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN
ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Banquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS ADAPTED FOR

WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material ass stance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BADMINTON.

THE best BATS made are our CANE and CAT GUT once, at Rs. 2 each.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1ST OF JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Gelosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Morocon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

*Orders immediately attended

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH JULY 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opens dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 6,000. From New York, both the receipts at the ports and exports to Great Britain are given as nil; futures unchanged; Mid Uplands 17 cents per lb.

Consols open at 92¼; French Rentes at 98½; Bar Silver at 58 7/16d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown a decidedly weaker tendency to-day, and although nominally rates are but little altered sellers hold out for a decline of fully 1/16d. Banks are drawing 6 months' sights at 1s. 10¼d. to 3/16; Credits have been sold to houses at 1s. 10¼d., and to Banks at 1s. 10 5/16d.; Documents may be quoted at 1s. 10¼ per rupee. GOVERNMENT PAPER is again easier. We now quote :—Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105 9/16; Fives and a half Rs. 110 9/16.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending 25th instant shows the following alterations :—

Government balance	Inc.	Rs.	4,72,646
Deposits	Inc.	,,	1,00,690
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	8 92,295
Cash Credits	Dec.	,,	11,829
Loans	Inc.	,,	5,14,388
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	6,33,361
Bullion	Dec.	,,	2,68,911
Cash balance at Head Office & Branches	Inc.	,,	56,861

To sum up the figures in round numbers the Bank has received from Government 4½ lacs, from the public on deposit 1 lac, Bills Discounted have run off to the extent of 6¼ lacs, and Bullion is reduced by 2 lacs; or in other words, the funds at their disposal have been increased altogether by 14½ lacs; out of which 9 lacs have been invested in Government Securities and 5 lacs in loans. Such a return is of course in favour of still easier money, but rates of discount in the open market are already so low that it is questionable whether any alteration can result. No better indication of the actual position can be had, than the fact of buyers having been found on Saturday for 60 days' sight bills on Calcutta at 3/16 per cent. discount, which is equivalent to employing money at 1½ per cent. per annum; and even at this reduced rate the Exchange Banks do not care to finance, being already over provided with funds as compared with the amount of business offering. Under the circumstances bankers have apparently but two courses open: either to retain their funds unemployed, or to buy Exchange or Government Paper at comparatively extreme rates.

The SHARE MARKET has been fairly active but without any speculative feeling. Bank of Bombays are unchanged; Mazagons and Colaba Land shares are in request; Spinning shares steady at about previous figures.

COTTON continues unaltered in value, the transactions on European account being very limited.

FREIGHTS are dull with little enquiry at £2 to £2-1-3 for steamers and £2-10 to £2-12-6 for sailing vessels.

In IMPORTS there is no change worthy of notice.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value p'sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	50
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p. c	Do of Bombay New	802½
10,000	500	200	5 p. c	Do 2nd Res. issue	536½
5,250	1,000	all	3 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	260
4 ,000	2811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
1,900	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	418-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolt. dated Stock	245
.....	£20	109 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	1965-1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

LAND COMPANIES.

.....	...50	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co. 1,430
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. 153
750	2,000	2,000	20p.a.	Mazagon Land 1,220
6,0 0	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100 p.	Alkar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2 000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Karachee	870
100	500	all	12 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	300
250	500	nil	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	47
150	12,500	11,000	100 p.	Apollo Press Co.	1,200
54	2,000	1,000	200 p.	Bombay Steam & P. Co.	1,300
54	2,000	1,000	200 p.	Bombay Steam Co.	1,300
50	500	all	60 p.	Broach Cotton Co.	280
...	...	...	...	Carwar Company	700
150	1,000	750	100 p.	Cotton Press Co.	3,750
200	2,000	all	12 pct.	East India Press Co.	2,000
100	500	375	75 p.	Fort Press Co.	3,900
40	1,000	750	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	200
50	500	all	60 p.	French Press Co	425
200	1,000	750	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	450
100	500	all	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	580
1,500	5 0 0	...	...	Niool Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
1,200	2,500	750	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,200
400	850	750	125 p.	Scinde Press Co.	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 5	Victoria Press, Madras	800
150	850	all	80 pa.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pa*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,630
500	2,500	all	175p.a	Alliance Spinning	3,065
800	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. C o	2,075
900	1,000	all	70 p.a	Bombay United	1,630
4,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,800
1,500	1,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	1,390
750	1,000	all	67p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,470
500	1,000	all	...	Khandelan Spinning	1,225
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,480
900	1,000	a ll	100p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,585
800	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	4,200
800	2,500	400	200p.a	Royal	2,835
800	1,000	1,000	200p.a	Sonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.a	Do. 1o. 1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.a.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,480
1,000	50	all	44p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	15 pa.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	125
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	14 pa.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	20
...	500	all	45 pa.	Treacher & Co	350
	25	all	40 pa	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	50	19½	...	Bank of China	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	17	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 25th July, compared with the statement issued on 18th July :—

LIABILITIES.	18th July. Rs.	25th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid Rs.	50,00,000	
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ,,	10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ,,	12,39,500	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share ,,	2,44,125	
	74,69,150	74,83,625
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	56,97,738	62,51,025
Do. do. do. at Branches	21,21,682	20,41,041
Other Deposits	1,44,63,618	1,45,64,338
Post Bills	22,823	19,171
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,74,030	4,71,581
Rs.	3,15,49,071	3,21,30,781
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	52,25,133	61,17,428
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,34,616	9,22,787
Loans, on Security of do. do.	19,42,739	24,57,127
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,589	2,860
Bills Discounted	1,08,80,647	1,09,56,286
Stamps	5,474	5,480
Head Stock Rs. 5,55,663		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,10,663	4,10,663
	7,20,188	5,11,247
Bullion	5,15,966	4,50,612
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,09,60,080	1,09,95,291
Cash and Currency Notes		
Rs.	3,15,49,071	3,21,30,781

BANK OF MADRAS.

FROM the annual report of the Directors of the Bank of Madras for the year ending the 30th June 1874, it appears that the net earnings of the Bank amounted to Rs. 5,52,870-15-10, and that Rs. 3,65,625, have been applied in payment of two half-yearly dividends at five and eight per cent. respectively. The whole of the past due bills, classed as "bad," amounting to Rs. 2,27,477-5-9, have been written off. This has been effected by taking Rs. 72,245-11 from "Special Reserve Fund," which, together with the amount carried forward from the previous year, Rs. 2,115-8-0, and Rs. 1,53,116-2-9, taken from last year's profits, gives the amount required. The "Special Reserve Fund" has thus been reduced to Rs. 2,04,549-7-3, which is sufficient to cover all past due bills now classed as "doubtful." For the first six months of the past year trade was very dull, and the demand for money consequently inactive, the Bank's rate of interest for loans at call on Government Paper in November last having been as low as 3 per cent. Towards the end of 1873, a better feeling manifested itself, and during the early portion of the current year, the heavy withdrawals of silver by Government for remittance to Calcutta and Rangoon for famine purposes, obliged the Directors to raise the rates of interest by successive steps, until they reached a maximum of 11 per cent. for loans at call, and 14½ per cent. for discount on Private Bills. A cessation of the Government demand has since led to a gradual reduction of these rates, which now stand at five and eight per cent. respectively. The investigation by Mr. Taylor into the affairs of the Bank was concluded in February, and the Government, in forwarding his Report, expressed their satisfaction at the "ratifying assurance of the stability of the Bank which that officer's laborious inspection of the more important Branches had enabled him to submit." The Directors have to lament the loss of an old and valued servant in the death of Mr. Mirus, the Manager of the Colombo Branch. Mr. John McIver having applied for permission to retire at the end of the present year, the Directors have unanimously resolved to mark their appreciation of his services by conferring upon him a pension of £500, which the Proprietors are now requested to confirm. Mr. McIver was appointed Secretary and Treasurer to Bank on the 1st of May 1861. The negotiations for conducting the Government business are not yet completed; meantime the late agreement has been renewed, terminable after three months' notice. The following is a statement of the affairs of the Bank on the 30th June :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a. p.
Proprietors' Capital	56,25,000	0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office and Branches	68,14,911	13 7
Other Deposits do. do.	58,02 676	1 10
Cash Credits unDrawn do. do.	2,62,861	6 8
Bank Post Bills outstanding	41,184	0 9
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	0 0
Special Reserve Fund	2,44 161	14 7
Profits for Half-year ending 30th June	3,52,426	10 5
Rupees	195,23,221	15 10

ASSETS.	Rs.	a. p.
Government Securities	19,64,662	9 4
Loan on Government and other Securities at Head Office and Branches	18,36,127	4 7
Accounts of Credit on do.	4,21,810	0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Branches	34,37,015	1 5
Dead Stock do.	2,70,949	0 11
Bills of Exchange	6,28,911	8 5
Due by other Banks	4,61,819	0 0
Government Reserve Cash	7,81,883	3 5
Bank's Reserve,—Silver and Notes at Head Office and Branches	98,20,043	14 9
Rupees	195,23,221	15 10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship ANTELOPE, 1,306 tons, Captain A. C. Chaney, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Liverpool (April 1st) with a cargo of 1,797 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE ship LOCH KATRINE, 1,200 tons, Captain F. C. Burton, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Newcastle (June 6th) with a cargo of 1,565 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. BURMAH, 1,087 tons, Captain T. Sanders, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (July 10th) and Coast with a following cargo :—15 cases piece-goods, 517 bales gunny-bags, 19 bales jute, 60 slabs tin, and 3,130 bags sugar.

THE s. s. BOADICEA, 865 tons, Captain J. Walker, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Shields (June 11th), calling at Aden (July 18th) via the Canal in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. MIRZAPORE, 2,690 tons, Captain A. Parish, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail and Hajee E. Noor Mahomed as passenger, and the following cargo :—437 bales cotton, 2,026½ chests opium, 125 cwts. oplate, 25 cwts. sandalwood, 29 cwts. beerabole, 44,000 lbs. twist, and sundries.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BANGALORE, 1,137 tons, Captain W. Soames, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (July 14th), calling at Madras and Galle with the Chinamail, and Messrs. W. and A. Mackenzie as passengers, and also the following cargo :—8 boxes gold, 1 box specie, 1 box sovereigns, 4 packages gold leaves, 1 box silver, 1 box treasure, 1 box silver bars, 291 bags sugar, 47 packages silk piece-goods, 333 packages silk, 136 packages tea, 20 boxes vermillion, 1 bale stationery, 1 box silverware, 2 boxes specie, 3 packages samples, 3 packages chairs, 200 bags rice, and 4 packages parcels.

THE A. LLOYD Co's s.s. DIDO, 776 tons, Captain A. Sopranich, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Trieste (July 1st), calling at Suez and Aden via the Canal with the following passengers :—Shaik Syed bin Ally, and three deck passengers. She brought the mail and piano, 2 cases medicine, 1 case seeds, 2 cases lamps, 2 casks brandy, 8 packages merchandize, 27 packages piece goods, 2 cases books, 36 packages colour, 4 cases wines, 93 packages paper, 30 bales twist, 2 cases and 3 pieces marbles, 8 packages hardware, 25 packages oil, 66 casks beer, and 3 packages silk piece-goods. From Constantinople :—1 package gold coins. From Smyrna :—2 packages tobacco. From Aden :—1 case saddlery, 5 boxes specie, 1 case tortoiseshell, 9 bundles and 836 pieces ivory.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Bangalore (s)	Soames	Calcutta, July 14.
	Burman (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, July 10.
	Lesbia	Lesbia	London, April 18.
26	Dido (s)	Sopranich	Trieste, July 1.
	Antelope	Chaney	Liverpool, April 21.
	Loch Katrine	Burton	Newcastle, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	China, &c.
	Electra	Mosley	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Bangalore, to Aden & Suez.
Steamer Dido, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Frank Flint, to Calcutta.

MADRAS.

July. DEPARTURE.
24 Ella ..... London, via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS—27TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mirzapore s, 50 cases yellow M. sheets and 25 cases copper sheets, Vajashunker Gowrishunker.
Yeddo s, 1 cask whiskey, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 90 casks stout, Aldrige Salmon and Co.; 50 cases yellow M. sheets, Damoder Panachund; 5 hogsheads old tom, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 90 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 5 casks glass phials, Taithoy Sumsoodin; 20 cases foolscap papers, Haj-e Sulianon Acoob Sons and Co.; 18 cases stout, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 15 cases brandy, C. Bounevialle and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdegalla, 50 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS—27TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian Moore, 200 bags linseed, Richard Martin and Co.
Boldon, 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 133 bales cotton, Soonderdass Mooljee; 2 bales cotton, Jaitaram Nanchund.
George Gilroy, 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Dossa.
Palestine, s, 310 bundles galls, Nursey Narran; 200 bales cotton, Khursedjee Cowasjee and Co.
Yeddo s, 2,043 bags galls, Soonderdass Mooljee; 2 bales wool, Runchore Cooverjee; 35 bales cotton, Lackumsee Velljee; 171 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Heerjee; 87 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 1 bale cotton, Vandravun Poonjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nageer and Co; 19 bales cotton, and 26 bales wool, Dewjee Ihoorai; 8 bales hides, R L Southern and Co; 260 bales cotton, Ghirdhurlall Futtaychund; 40 bales wool Vulubdass Jairam; 32 cases cardamons Soonderdass Moolje; 94 bales cotton, Canjee Purbut and Co.
Emblehope s, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co; 27 bales cotton, Nurace Khuttow; 142 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 67 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee; 30 bags khuskus roots, C. Heerjee; 101 bales cotton, F. Amejee; 82 bales cotton, L. Kessowlall; 2 bales cotton Jairaj hoy Peerbhoy; 202 bales cotton, Eacharam Khurjeewandass; 700 bundles galls, Nursee Khuttow; 1,875 bundles linseed, Nursee Khuttow; 100 bales cotton, Churndass Chooturbhoj.
Muriel s, 2,100 bags wheat, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 35 bales cotton, Bharmul Damjee; 18 bales wool, Nanseebhoy Gangjee; 44 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 125 cwts coir yarn, Ruttonsey Mooljee.
Strathclyde s, 1,300 bundles galls and 2½ cwts deer horns, Muthooradass Nuthoo; 1,066 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 325 cwts horns, Hasum Noormahomed.
Caledonian s, 150 bales hemp, Jetha Ganjee; 500 bundles myraboliams, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Jaitha Vuria.

FOR GENOA.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.
Arabia s. 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.
Dido s, 40 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,488 packages coffee, B. L. S. N. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s, 100 bales cotton, P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s, 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s, 1 package sandalwood, Hajeebhoy Lalljee; 16 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 3 chests opium, Dulsook Ramsook; 33 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 17 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee and Co.; 30 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata; 20 chests opium, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen Sons and Co.; 21 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 13 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 5 chests opium, Mahomedbhoy Rowjee; 13 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 17 chests opium, Doonjee Seedass Goolzar.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s, 12 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 20 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 23 chests opium, E J Abram; 14 chests opium, Somurmul Sabhagmul; 4 chests opium, Goolbroy Coonjlall; 13 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 4 chests opium, Shryram Buldewdass.

HIGH COURT.—28TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

306-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Madhowdas Dwarkadas and others v Veerjee Poonja and another—Jefferson and Payne—To be mentioned.
242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vussonjee Purshotum—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.
649-73—Jefferson and Payne—Mariambebee and others v Hajee Abdool Rahimon Dowjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
494-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ardasir Hormusjee v Damjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—PurshotumVullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
45-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith
642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
566-73—J. Gopall Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.
671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

67-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Tribhoundass Nuthoobhoy v Poondlick Narayen and others—Jefferson and Payne.
138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoolla bin Ally Sahib v Narayen Crushna Laud and others—No appearance.
225-74—Leathes, Crawford and Boevy—Foolvahoo, widow v Morarjee Vallubjee and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
290-74—Jefferson and Payne—Dhurumsey Assoo v Memon Mahomed Hajee Ally—No appearance.
300-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Moditani Nursingdas Purmanundas.
301-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bawa Khodabux Sheer Mahomed v Bawa Alli Mahomed M.—No appearance.

MOTION.

109-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Balajee Baboorow v Tatoba Vithul S.—J. C. Cama—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gunny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.
505-72—Shamrao—Ramchunder Suntoojee v Aba Suntoojee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
502-73—Chalk and Turner—Bapoojee Narayen v Atmaram Sudanund and others—Prescot and Winter.
343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Esoo bin Shaik Hulifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
158-73—Ardascer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
200-73—Prescot and Winter—Currcem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.
441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Jonardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

741-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Maganbhoy Hemchund v Shankerlal Pranlal and another—Jefferson and Payne.
182-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—The L. B. & M. Bank, Ld. v Maljee Ruttonsey—No appearance.
250-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ludda Hara and others v Hajee Adam Ajee and others—K. Merojee.
304-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Abraham Moosajee O. v Huskel Abraham D.—No appearance.
305-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jaitha Bhima and others v Chimtoba Purshotum—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
341-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Pestonjee Nowrojee C. v Gunshamdas Ragoonathdas—No appearance.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

454-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Thomas Hutchinson and others v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.
180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Lubhdas Lalloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thunker Premjee Oskerda v Gendabai Tawjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
314-73—D. Cowasji Nothabhoy and Manockshaw v Jeemunbhoy Mathowji and others—Macgregor and Tancurdas.
309-73—Mr. Hope—Bouncjee Sorabjee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
[illegible] v Khemjee Jadhowjee—Ghandhibhoy.
581-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewjee Peerbhoy v Captain B. W. Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Gocoldas Roopsjee v Fatta Dapsjee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow, v Tribhowun Jugjivun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M. B. Khan—Narayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
360-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurbhai Tookaram v Promchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
105-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622 69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Esna bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Curcem—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE—JULY 25.

Twentyman, Major, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Kamptee

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces Gazette, July 25.)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased, to declare that the Court presided over by Mr L K Lawrie, Asst Comr, Narsinghpur, shall be of the 3rd grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs. 500.

Mr Lindsay Neill, Offg Asst Secy to the Chief Comr, is appointed to officiate as Insp Genl of Education, Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Browning, Inspr Genl of Eucation, or until further orders.

Mr F C Anderson, Persl Asst to the Chief Comr, is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy to the Chief Comr, vice Lindsay Neill.

Furlough to Europe for one year on Medical certificate is granted to Mr J W Tawney, Asst Comr, with effect from the 5th June 1874, the date on which he reported his departure from Bombay on the P and O Steamer Gwalior.

Subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Surgn Maj T P Wright, Civil Surgn, Narsinghpur, from the 2nd Aug 1874, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr J P Goodridge, Asst Comr, is appointed to the charge of the Jail at Sagar.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 21st July 1874.

Captain J N Wilson, 1st Wing Subn. 30th N I, from on promotion to genrl duty, Bangn.

Surgn A H Leapingwell, from Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, to attached 17th Regt N I.

Surgn Maj H T Shaw, of the N I Depot and European Artillery Veteran Company, P. Invemn, having been absent for more than two years, has vacated his appointment.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, Lieut A N Pearse, No 5 Batty 5th Bgde R A, will, in future, be borne on the supernumerary List.

H R H the Field Marshal C-in-C has approved of the undermentioned Officers being posted on their recent promotion to the Battalion of their Regt as specified opposite their names :—

21st Foot—Lieut-C l Collingwood, 2nd Batn, Maj Haderigg, 1st Batn, Capt Packman 1st Batn,—and Capt Barr, 2nd B tn—Maj Haderigg and Capt Packman have leave until the sailing of a troop-ship next season.

Lieut J W F Biggs, 109th Foot, is appointed 2nd Wings Subn 6th N I, and with the sanction of Govt a probationer of the Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut F H Bourne, 43rd Regt, is detailed for duty with his Regimental Depot, and will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage, provided no instructions to the contrary are meanwhile received from the Horse Guards.

Under instruction from Horse Guards, Maj B L Forster, Supy List, R A, having been promoted to Regimental rank of Major, will proceed forthwith to Mattra, to join No 2 Batty 12th Bgde R A.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd July 1874—By the Comdt 11th N I, appointing Capt H F deLonsada, to officiate as Adjt until further orders, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Capt F J P Monro.

13th July 1874.—By the Officer Comdg Quilon, appointing Capt E G Morrough, 1st Wing Subn 20th N I, station Staff Officer and in charge of Pensioners, Quilon, vice Capt R Tait.

13th July 1874—By the Comdt 26th N I, appointing Captains E G Morrough and I F Campbell, to officiate as Adjt and Wing Officer respectively, without prejudice to their other duties, vice Capt R Tait.

Leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff—Col R H Bolton, offg Depy Asst Quartermaster-Genl Centre District, 60 days, from 15th July 1874, privilege leave.

R A—Maj C B Buckle, 5th Bgde, to England, from date of embarkation at Madras, per P and O Steamer, to appear before a Medical Board—Until to do duty with Troops.

R A—Lieut T Cumine, 5th Bgde, to England, from date of embarkation at Madras, per P and O Steamer, to appear before a Medical Board—Until to do duty with Troops.

R A—Capt A H Roberts, 20th Bgde, to Madras, from 16th July 1874 or date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

R A—H R H the field Marshal Cg-in-C, has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Capt T C Cooke, 9th Bgde R A, from 16th June 1874 to 15th Dec 1874, in extension, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

R H A—H R H the field Marshal C-in C, has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut J Alleyne "C" Bgde R H A, from 9th June to 8th Dec 1874, on the recommendation of a Medical Board.

POSTAL NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

4 P.M.
Saturday ..... Aug. 22

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails for Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
	5½ P.M.		5½ P.M.
Friday ..... July	31	Friday ..... Aug.	7
,, ... Aug.	28	,, ... Sept.	4
,, ... Sept.	25		7 P.M.
	7 P.M.	Monday ..... Oct.	5
Monday ..... Oct.	26	,, ... Nov.	2
,, ... Nov.	23	,, ...	30
,, ...	30	,, ... Dec.	28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messagerie Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JONES—July 23rd, at the residence of her parents, Mrs. and Mr. Towner, Kalbadevie, the wife of Mr. George Edward Jones, station master, G. I. P. Railway Nassick station, of a daughter.
SMITH—July 22nd, at Kussowlie, the wife of Colonel Charles Hodginson Smith, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter. (Australian papers please copy).

DEATH.

DADYSETT—July 27th, at his residence, Chowpatty, Mr. Ardaseer Cursetjee Dadysett, the head of the Dadysett family, aged

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 27TH JULY.

A German squadron has been ordered to cruise off the north of Spain in consequence of a German correspondent having been shot.

OBITUARY—General Schuler.

LONDON, 25TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market closed flat and with prices drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 5½d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered Bank shares	£15
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£26
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£34
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	95½
4½ per cent. do.	97
5½ per cent. do.	102
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	90-50
Bar Silver	58 7/16.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY NEAR KHUNDWA.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

An up goods train, consisting of 35 goods waggons (only two of which were loaded) and two brakes left Bir station shortly before midnight on Saturday last, and on arriving at the Sewjee Nullah Bridge, about half an hour afterwards, the engine and 31 vehicles next to it went bodily into the nullah. The bridge had been previously injured by the flood, and the weight of the train, no doubt, caused it to collapse. This bridge had 3 thirty feet girders, which together with the whole structure has totally disappeared, and up to the present time no trace of the girders, engine or carriages have been found. The abutments and banks do not appear to have been injured. The driver Walls and the head-guard Harris were drowned, and their bodies were recovered about noon on Sunday. The European fireman Joyce managed to save himself by clinging to the branches of a tree which, we presume, must have been submerged, as we are told that he had been some seven hours in the water when he was rescued. His escape is almost miraculous, and it is to be hoped that he may recover the effects of the shock, though he is said to have received some severe internal injuries. The native fireman was still missing up to the time of the latest advices, and there can be but little doubt that he has also met his death. Subsequently to the chief catastrophe a native lorryman was also drowned through the bank near the bridge suddenly giving way. All available assistance was sent to the scene of the accident as soon as possible after intelligence of the occurrence had been received, and yesterday Major Dowden, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Government, Mr. Wilson Bell, the Chief Engineer, Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager, and Mr. Hawkins, Locomotive Superintendent, left for the spot by the ordinary mail train to expedite measures for the resumption of traffic which, as far as we know, is entirely suspended between Khundwa and Bir, distance of 22 miles. Passengers who have, in consequence of the break, been detained are located at Khundwa and Hurda respectively. So soon as the flood has sufficiently subsided a diversion will be laid in at the Sewjee Nullah in order to the resumption of through traffic. At the Machuk viaduct the water was at one time 6 feet above the rails, and at the Sewjee Nullah bridge which collapsed it was 2 feet over the rails. At the Buld Nullah Bridge, 360½ miles from Bombay, the bank is washed away for a distance of from 250 to 260 yards on the Khundwa side of the bridge and also some 50 yards on the Jubbulpore side; the bridge itself is not damaged. There have also been other small breaks where the banks for short distances have been washed away, but, we believe, not to any serious extent. The floods which have occurred in this vicinity are altogether unprecedented.

ACCIDENT ON THE BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

We have received the following letter, dated Bombay, 27th July 1874, from the Traffic Manager of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway:—"The down mail due at Ahmedabad at 10 o'clock last night was brought to a stand near the Kharee river, about six miles south of Ahmedabad, it having been ascertained that the heavy rains (4½ inches having fallen in about 12 hours) had damaged the railway at that place. The passengers were transferred from the ordinary train to one at the other side of the obstruction, and safely conveyed to their destination. A similar arrangement was carried out in the case of the passengers by the up-mail this morning due to leave Ahmedabad at 6-45. The line was sufficiently restored to admit of the up-mixed due to leave Ahmedabad at 10-30 A.M. being passed over as usual.

No mail arrived from Calcutta yesterday owing to the break on the G. I. P. line.

H.M.S. Basilisk, Captain Mores by, anchored in Singapore roads on the 10th instant.

Telegraphic information had, just prior to the mail leaving, been received at Singapore from Hongkong of the total loss of the s.s. Canton on Min reef.

This year being the last of the International Exhibitions at South Kensington, we understand that it is now proposed to remove the Indian Museum from the top floor of the India Office to the present International Exhibition building.

The *Ceylon Times* mentions that Sir Philip Wodehouse is entitled to a pension of £600 a year for his Ceylon services, but that he does not draw it so long as he is otherwise employed. Perhaps the best thing our Governor could do would be to "enjoy his pension."

Information has reached Hongkong that Asiatic cholera is raging with great violence at Saigon. Upwards of 20 Europeans, we are told, had already fallen victims to the scourge. The Macao authorities had, in consequence, ordered all vessels arriving from that quarter to keep quarantine.

Says the *China Mail*:—"A comet of considerable magnitude made its appearance on the 1st, nearly due west at an angle of about 45 degrees in the heavens. It will of course be visible for some time, and has not apparently reached its full brilliancy. It appears to be travelling to the westward and northward."

Nothing has yet been heard of the Austrian expedition which started for the Polar seas in the "Tezethoff" two years ago. The *Cronstadt Messenger* requests all travellers and seamen who may have learnt any news about the expedition to communicate it to the Foreign Office at Vienna or to the Admiralty at St. Petersburg.

The s. s. Eldorado arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 11th instant, having left London on the 13th June. The overland mail of the 19th, from London, only reached Galle the same day, so that the Eldorado having come by way of Gibraltar may be fairly considered to have beaten the mail steamer. The run is said to be one of the best yet made by a Canal-wallah.

The *Ceylon Times* remarks:—"The old gentleman who declared that he had built a subterranean apartment on the top of his house for the benefit of his posteriors; and the sailor who stated that the Yankees copper-bottomed the roofs of their houses with sheet lead, have had their noses put out of joint by the *Friend of India*, which calls a Mahomedan burial ground not far from Calcutta, '*an open air catacomb.*"

In the *Straits Times*, of the 13th June, the arrival was reported at Singapore of Captain Cogrel and part of the crew of the French barque Charles Auguste, which had been wrecked in Torres Straits, the chief mate and eight more of the crew [illegible] in another boat, not having th[illegible]d from. We are glad to learn, however, from the Java pap[illegible] that they were picked up by a Swedish ship in Torres Straits, and have arrived all safe at Cheribon.

Says the *Ceylon Times*—"If Reuter is only left to himself, he will be certain to telegraph the death of Queen Anne to his Eastern constituents before long. The news of General 'Edwin Beaumont,' whose proper style and title is General Edwin Beaumont Johnson, and who is at present Adjutant-General in the Bengal Army, being appointed a member of the India Council, was published in India and Ceylon at least a month ago, although Baron Reuter's agents do not seem to have heard of the fact."

The ship Goliath, recently arrived at Hongkong, reports having encountered a typhoon on the 25th June in lat. 19 N., and 114 E. long., commencing at N.E., veering by N. and W. to south, from which point it blew hardest with a tremendous big and confused sea, which washed the captain and mate and long-boat overboard. Fortunately the ship was going nothing through the water and drifting to leeward fast, which was the means of the captain and mate saving themselves. The barometer fell to 29·00.

Eight men of the crew of the ship David G. Fleming appeared at the Madras Police Court last week charged with disobedience of orders, and failing to "turn to" when called upon so to do. The men alleged as a reason the unseaworthiness of the vessel and expressed themselves afraid to remain on board the ship in her present condition. A survey of the ship by the Government surveyor proved the truth of the men's statement. She was found to be leaky, and otherwise in an unseaworthy state, the master himself acknowledging that such was the case. This, notwithstanding, we are told, that the men were remanded to jail for a week, during which time the vessel will be put under repairs.

We mentioned, last week, that the discovery of a shoal off Hope Island had been reported to the Madras Government. The *Coconada Advertiser* furnishes the following particulrs:—The steamer Scotia, when steering for the port of Coconada on the 4th instant with the Hope Island Light House bearing N. W. and distant from it about nineteen miles, suddenly struck soundings on a shallow patch, and got on successive casts of the lead 7, 6, and 5 fathoms, and after the last cast there was no bottom found at 20 fathoms. This would indicate a shallow patch to the S. E. of Hope Island, and in a position where no soundings are marked on any of the existing charts. As this occurred at about 3 A.M., no discoloration of water could be seen at that early hour, for on a spot with so small a depth as 5 fathoms, it would be naturally indicated by the colour of the water, especially when surrounded by great depth. The position in which the commander of the Scotia found the shallow soundings has been traversed over and over again for years.

Commander Belknap, of the United States' steamship Tuscarora, now engaged in making surveys of the North Pacific Ocean, has sent his report to the Navy Department of the surveys made between San Diego, California, and Yokohama. There were 73 casts made, the deepest being in 3,287 fahoms, or about three miles and three-quarters. The commander reports further that after the ocean bed proper near San Diego is reached, the bed descends in comparatively gentle curves and undulations to the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands. Thence the bed slowly drops until the deepest part is reached, nearer the coast of Asia than America. A range of submarine mountains, apparently in some remote period subjected to volcanic disturbances, was found west of the Hawaiian Islands. Marcus Island lies directly in this range, and apparently the apex of the highest mountain. Some of them are over 12,000ft. in height, but completely submerged. Piano wire was used in making the soundings, and also a patent reel, invented by Sir William Thomson. The wire is said to be well adapted to the purpose, but two accidents occasioned the loss of over 6,000 fathoms, notwithstanding its great tenacity.

BOMBAY.

Small Causes Court.—We understand that Mr. Warden, Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, has been granted an extension of leave for three months.

The Dewanship at Kutch.—We learn that Mr. Krishnajee Luxmon, Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, has abandoned the idea of going to Kutch as Dewan to the Rao.

Suicide.—An inquest was held on Sunday last at Girgaum, touching the death of a Hindoo female named Bhagirtee, who had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

Bombay Commercial Company.—In chambers at the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Marriott appointed Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee official liquidator of the company, by consent of the parties, without giving security.

Using Abusive Language.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Thomas Lang, a European, applied for and obtained a summons against one Alfred Vaz for using towards him language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace.

An Accident.—On Sunday last one Bhicoo Balloo, a young Hindoo lad, accidentally fell out of a window or the second storey of a house at Nowrojee Hill. He received severe injuries about the head and chest, and was promptly removed to the J. J. Hospital.

Death from Heart Disease.—An inquest was held on Sunday morning last on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown, who was discovered lying dead on the Parell Road. The jury returned a verdict that death was occasioned by heart disease.

Further Results of the Monsoon.—A portion of the wall of a large building at Marine Lines fell down on the night of Saturday last. The extent of the damage is estimated at about five or six hundred rupees. A portion of a house opposite Messrs. Scott and Co.'s livery stables fell down on Sunday last. No one, fortunately, was injured, and with the assistance of the neighbours, any serious damage to property was prevented.

Making a False Declaration.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Hearn, on behalf of the Government, appeared to prosecute one Chuttoorbooj Luckmichund for making a false declaration at the Custom House, in respect of certain goods he had recently exported from Bombay. The defendant failed to answer the summons yesterday, and his Worship accordingly directed a warrant to issue for his apprehension.

Fall of a Chawl.—Late last evening, about nine o'clock, the fish market near the Trinity Chapel fell down, burying three or four persons under its debris. Fortunately, however, they were taken out alive and sent to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital. If the accident had occurred a couple of hours previously, when the market was crowded with fishermen and buyers, the consequences would have been serious. The chawl opposite the fallen market is also in a dangerous condition, and ought to be pulled down at once.

Sett Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady, we regret to announce, died last night at eight o'clock at his family residence at Chowpatty. The deceased gentleman was the eldest son of the late Cursetjee Dady Sett, and belonged to one of the oldest and most respectable Parsee families. At one time he was a member of one of the richest firms in Bombay, and did considerable business in banking and cotton. He, however, succumbed for a time to the pressure that was generally felt in Bombay about eight years ago, and unfortunately never regained his former position. Mr. Ardaseer Sett was personally an amiable gentleman, and was considered one of the leaders of the Parsee community. He was a Justice of the Peace. He had been ailing for some months from general debility, and after a lingering illness expired last night. His funeral will take place this afternoon.

Cheating.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee appeared on behalf of his client, one Manockjee Nusserwanjee Cooper, and charged Ruttonjee Manockjee, a clerk in the Bombay Bank, wi[illegible] cheating. The solicitor represented that the complainant, who is an illiterate man, and had deposited various sums of money at different banks, had constituted Ruttonjee Manockjee his agent, and authorized him to draw, periodically, the interest accruing from these investments. Ruttonjee Manockjee continued to act in this capacity for some considerable time, but it has been recently discovered that he had drawn sundry other sums solely upon his own account, and without the knowledge and authority of the complainant, amounting in the aggregate to about Rs. 1,500. Under the circumstances, therefore, the informant charged Ruttonjee Manockjee with cheating. His Worship ordered a summons to issue.

Theft of Currency Notes.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the Rev Richard Schert, laid the following information regarding two Hindoos who are now under arrest:—I am a missionary, and reside at No. 3 Khetwady Back road. The first prisoner, Narin Sewnath, was a domestic servant in my employ. The second prisoner, Chima Sewnath, is the brother of the first prisoner. On Monday, the 20th instant, I saw the six notes of 50 rupees each, now before the Court, safe in a leathern travelling bag in my bed-room. On Friday last, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock forenoon, I opened the travelling bag, and missed these six notes of Rs. 50 each. I made enquiries amongst my servants, and then sent for the police. Mr. Price and some policemen came, and the first prisoner was taken away. The following day I went to the Police Office at Mazagon, and saw there these six notes. I did not keep a memo. of the numbers of the six notes stolen from my travelling bag, but I have every reason to believe that these six notes now before the Court are my stolen property. The first prisoner was the only servant with the exception of my ayah who had access to the room in which the aforesaid travelling bag was kept. The prisoners declined cross-examination, and were remanded to jail for a week.

The Charge of Criminal Intimidation.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Mr. Rimington on behalf of a certain Motee Nagjee who had some little time ago preferred a charge of criminal intimidation against Soomal Raja Rajpoot and five others, who had endeavoured, with threats to take his life, to extort Rs. 1,000 from him. The information originally laid by the complainant has already appeared in our columns, and it will be remembered that the informant had been decoyed into a house in the native town and there, upon pain of immediate death, forced to append his signature to promissory notes for various sums for which he was not indebted, amounting in all to about Rs. 1,050. Warrants had been issued for the apprehension of these men, but hitherto the police had succeeded in arresting only three of their number, amongst whom was Soomal Raja Rajpoot. These men were subsequently released on bail, and it would appear that with an amount of effrontery quite inconceivable, have had recourse to the Court of Small Causes to enforce payment of the promissory notes, which have been obtained in the fraudulent manner already described. Mr. Rimington stated that, in such cases, it is always a matter of extreme difficulty to adduce direct evidence, and with a view to assist the prosecution, he would beg permission to withdraw the charge against Soomal Raja Rajpoot, who had declared his willingness to give evidence on behalf of his (Mr. Rimington's) client. This man had really taken no active part in the matter which forms the subject of the charge, and if he could be imputed with any offence at all, it would be that of aiding and abetting, as it had already been alleged that he had been only a passive spectator of the attack made upon the complainant. His Worship granted the application and the charge against this prisoner was withdrawn.

Death from Apoplexy.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Mary Tobin, an elderly European woman, who died of apoplexy, produced by excessive drinking.

Henry Benson, the first witness called, deposed—I am at present unemployed. I was lately an apprentice in the Medical Subordinate Department, but was dismissed from the Government College about two months ago. The deceased was my mother. She was 42 years of age. She was a native of Dumfries and came to India in 1860. She had been in Bombay for the last six months; she was formerly matron of the Deolalie Depot Hospital. My father-in-law has been dead for the past five years. The deceased was addicted to drink; she was frequently drunk. She had been four times admitted to the European General Hospital, suffering from dipsomania. She came out of the European General Hospital about a month ago. I lived with her on the ground floor of a house in Oomburkharee Sewer road. As soon as she was discharged from the Hospital, she commenced to drink again. She was in the habit of drinking country liquor. I last saw the deceased sober on Saturday. She was only sober for about two hours. She then went out and got some country liquor. She got a pint, and drank it all; and when finished she went out and got another pint. She finished that. I left her drunk at 4 P.M. I returned at 7 o'clock, and found her lying drunk on the floor. At about 10 o'clock the deceased said she was very sick, and I went and got her half a pint more liquor. She had eaten food on Thursday; on Friday she only had one meal; but on Saturday she had eaten nothing. She got up yesterday morning at half-past 5 o'clock, went out and fetched another pint of liquor. She drank it all with the exception of a dram, which she gave me. She had no breakfast. She had another pint of liquor at 8 o'clock P.M. She had no tiffin. She drank another pint at 5 P.M., and another at 8 P.M. She did not eat any food at all yesterday. I struck the deceased on Friday, and gave her a black eye. I did not strike her yesterday. She laid down to go to sleep at 10 o'clock last night. The witness continued his evidence, stating that he had reason to suppose that his mother had again gone out in course of the night, and indulged in native liquor. Early yesterday morning, however, he was awakened by the domestic servant who informed him that Mrs. Tobin was dead. Witness immediately informed the police of the circumstance.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed—I am surgeon to the Coroner, and live at Mazagon. I have examined the body of the deceased. There is a great deal of congestion about the head and neck, but no marks of external violence, except echymoses under the eyes. From the evidence I have heard, and the appearance of the body, I am of opinion that the cause of death was apoplexy, induced by excessive drinking.

The jury unanimously returned a verdict accordingly.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

July—1874.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·696	29·657	29·641	29·664	29·651	29·586	29·509
Temperature of the Air	76·9	75·9	77·7	76·7	77·3	77·1	77·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·9	75·5	76·8	75·8	76·4	76·3	76·5
Dew Point	75·6	75·4	76·4	75·4	76·0	76·1	76·2
Relative Humidity of Air	0·965	0·982	0·941	0·958	0·959	0·967	0·970
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	77·7	77·6	78·5	77·8	80·9	78·5	80·2
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	75·4	75·0	75·0	74·2	75·0	76·0	76·0
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 329	Miles. 469	Miles. 488	Miles. 497	Miles. 543	Miles. 498	Miles. 621
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	In. 3·95	In. 4·48	In. 4·15	In. 2·15	In. 2·88	In. 2·06	In. 1·83

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 26th July 58 inches 68 cents.

(a) W, NW, W, NNE, WSW, SW, WNW, NW, WNW.
(b) W, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NW, WNW, W.
(c) W, WNW, W, NW, WNW, W, WSW.
(d) WSW, W, WSW, WNW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
(e) WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W.
(f) W, WNW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W, WSW.
(g) W, WNW, WSW, W, WSW.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any Cocoa in the Country—fine Aroma—Sanative, nuutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will acstablish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the finest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the direct homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Cheicory Mills, Bruges Belgium.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT TO 31st MARCH 1874.

On 26th June 1873, Government published the Port Trust Act as passed by His Excellency the Viceroy, and at the same time nominated Trustees.

Simultaneously with the formation of the Trust, Government called upon the Trustees to take into early consideration the scheme submitted by Mr. Ormiston for the further prosecution of the works on the Elphinstone Estate, and, at their first meeting, the Trustees appointed a Committee to report thereon. At the report of this Committee, and all subsequent papers connected with the subject, have been published, it is not proposed to do more than allude to it on this occasion.

The Trustees, upon their appointment, found that several works necessary for the improvement and development of their property hand been commenced by Government, and were in an unfinished state. The chief of these were Grain Sheds near Musjid Overbridge, Warehouse for Garbling Seeds on Carnac Bunder, levelling-up, metalling, and fencing the reclaimed portion of Mody Bunder, and the extension of the Frere Road through Mody Bay Estate The amount required for these works was about 3½ lakhs of rupees; and, at their first meeting, the Trustees resolved pending the preparation of a budget, and in order to avoid, delay, to ask Government for an advance of 1½ lakhs of rupees. The request for funds was again renewed when the budget was submitted, but it was not until the end of February 1874 that money was made available. No progress was, in consequence, made with these works up to 31st March.

The non-completion of the Grain Sheds compelled the Trustees to reduce by one-third their charge for the use of the ground occupied by existing sheds, which are ill-adapted for the trade.

A temporary carriage road, leading from the Fort to the Elphinstone Estate across Mody Bay, had to be made at a cost of Rs. 1,145, which was charged to revenue. Several minor works, which had been sanctioned by Government before the formation of the Trust, were completed from funds provided by the sale of plant. These are described in Mr. Ormiston's Report, which will be found appended.

The Trustees' first budget was adopted at a meeting held on 25th August 1873. After providing for working expenses, it showed a sum of Rs. 5,74,766 to be available for interest on the debt due to Government, which was Rs. 73,500 short of the amount required.

The only certain method of balancing their budget, open to the Trustees was to increase the Port-dues. Believing, however, that it was undesirable to take such a step, considering the circumstances under which the debt imposed on them by the Port Trust Act was incurred, the Trustees made no alteration in the Port-dues.

The result of the year's working has not met the anticipations of the Trustees. On the contrary, the accounts, which are published herewith, show that the net receipts are Rs. 1,61,862 short of the sum required to meet interest on the capital debt.

There are several causes for this diminution in revenue, The chief of them is the Bengal famine, which has caused a temparary cessation of one important branch of trade, viz., that in rice, with Calcutta and the Burmese ports. The competition with the Colaba, Mazagon, and Frere Companies, for a portion of the trade of the Port, has also affected the revenue of the Trust. This competition, so far as the Colaba Company is concerned, is of recent origin. Until the passing of the Bunder Fees Act of 1870, no wharfage fees were charged at the Customs Bunder; and this fact, coupled with its central position, prevented the Colaba Bunders from competing with it for foreign imports. But since the passing of the Act in question, English goods have been gradually transferred to Arthur Bunder, partly owing to the lower rate of wharfage fees charged by the Colaba Company, and partly to the excellent warehouse accommodation which hey provide. To meet this competition, the Trustees have reduced the wharfage fees on wines and spirits and on cotton by one-half, but as yet with very little effect. The diminution of wharfage fees on account of piece-goods, wines and spirits, and other goods which used to be landed at the Custom House, amounts to Rs. 9,000.

It is presumed that the public benefit by the low rates on certain articles which this competition enforces. Previously to the passing of the "Bunder Fees Act," the owners of private wharves had to compete with a public wharf at the Custom House, where no fees were levied; and the action of the Trustees, in reducing the rates first fixed by Government, cannot be considered as in any way unfairly depreciating private property.

The following remarks are from the Traffic Manager's Report:

"The Budget Estimate of Revenue from the Bunders, &c., under my supervision, is Rs. 8,23,014-4. The revenue *earned* in the Traffic Department from 26th June 1873 to 31st March 1874, as compared with that of the same period of the previous year, stands thus:—

Sources.	June 26th to 31st March 1873-74.	June 26th to 31st March 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Elphinstone Estate, comprising Carnac, Musjid, and Elphinstone Bunders	4,66,512 3 0	4,97,187 4 6	.....	30,675 1 6
Toll on Troops	28,185 0 0	.....	28,185 0 0	.....
Railway Sidings	22,975 4 4	21,712 11 8	1,262 8 8	.....
Vehar Water-Profits	879 13 4	544 0 1	326 13 3	.....
Landing and Shipping Commission	12,578 11 2	4,393 12 1	8,184 15 1	.....
on Town Duty	10,553 7 10	9,758 13 3	794 10 7	.....
Custom House and Outlying Bunders	2,05,702 1 8	2,05,737 11 8	.....	10,035 9 7
Bonded Warehouse	30,837 15 10	34,738 14 10	.....	3,900 15 0
	7,68,215 9 2	7,74,073 3 8	38,753 15 7	44,511 10 1

"In comparing the budget estimate (including the amounts shewn in the budget as outstanding) Rs. 8,23,014-4, with the actuals *earned*, Rs. 7,68,215-9-2, there is a decrease of Rs. 54,798-10-10.

"The decrease in the revenue derived from the Bunders, which includes profit on landing and shipping contracts and revenue from the Bonded Warehouse, as compared with the same months of last year, amounts to Rs. 5,857-10-6.

"The decrease in the revenue of the Elphinstone Estate is attributable to the considerably less import of grain from Calcutta, owing to the fam ine in the districts of Bengal, and to the less imports and exports of general goods.

"Warehouse, shed, and ground rent shew also a falling-off. In the former two, it is owing partly to their non-occupation by merchants for storing grain, and partly to the Commissariat authorites not renting them for the storage of malt liquor. They have, I believe, the Town Barracks available for this purpose. In the latter it is due to the reduction in fees on coal, hay, firewood, and metal, which it was found necessary to make in order to prevent the trade taking cheap land in other localities

"Although the result of the reduction in ground-rent has been a decrease in the revenue, it is nevertheless a notable fact that the area of land taken up is much greater though not to such an extent as to counterbalance the decrease. The area occupied from 1st July 1873 to 31st March 1874 has been 2,81,388 8/9 square yards as compared with 2,53,6111 square yards. Out of that, the timber merchants have taken up under lease 12,833⅓ square yards, which, under the terms of the lease, they were allowed to occupy free of charge for six months. Rent has now become payable.

"The railway-borne grain deposited in sheds on Musjid Bunder exhibits an increase of Rs. 7,000, and the sea-borne a decrease of Rs. 4,100. The want of permanent shed accommodation threatened at one time to deprive the Trust of this traffic; but a reduct ion in the rent, and the promised completion of the permanent sheds, which have been partly erected, have tended to restrain it. The reduction in the rent has had a very good effect, as having brought a much larger quantity to the Bunder by railThe sea-borne traffic, which, however, shews a decrease, is owing wholly to the immediate sale of grain not necessitating storage on the Bunder.

"In view of affording facilities to merchants as well as utilizing the Estate, arrangements were made to open to Carnac Bunder for the landing and shipping of dutiable goods. The Bunder was opened about the end of last year, but it is to be regretted that the merchants do not avail themselves of the privilege as anticipated. From enquiries as to the cause of this it is found that the system obtained of landing cargo per Canal steamers does not allow a merchant to take delivery of his goods where he desires. The goods are landed, not, as in former times, by the agency of a merchant's own muccadum or agent, but by a single public agency which naturally lands goods where most convenient to itself. There is also another drawback, which is, that the Customs authorities object to receive duty at the Carnac Bunder.

"The decrease in the revenue of the Custom House Bunder is owing to a large portion of piece-goods, spirits, and sundry other goods having been diverted to the Arthur Bunder. Before the introduction of Bunder fees in 1870, almost all goods were landed at the Customs Bunder; since that period, however, a system has gradually arisen of taking goods round to the Arthur Bunder, because the fee charged there is half of that charged at the Custom House Bunder. The principal importers of piece-goods, during the year under review, were Messrs. Graham and Co., and Ralli Brothers, and the whole of their goods were landed at Arthur Bunder. I suppose, besides the comparatively low wharfage fees levied, the splendid warehouse accommodation afforded by the Colaba Company's warehouses is the reason of this Bunder being so much preferred. The larger quantity of spirits imported was also landed at this Bunder; the importers were Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, and Nowrojee Ardaseer.

"It was found necessary, on the opening of the cotton season, to reduce our ground-rent at the Apollo Reclamation from 1 rupee to 12 annas per square yard, which although it tended to a larger area being occupied, caused at the same time a decrease in the revenue. For the same reason a reduction in the fee on cotton was found expedient, and this, on the other hand, has given an increase in revenue.

"The revenue of Chowpatty Bunder shows a marked falling-off. The revenue of this Bunder is chiefly derived from the import of firewood. The chief drawback to Chowpatty Bunder is the want of storage ground. The arrangement now being made to take up the adjoining Government unoccupied land, and the reduction in fee had partially sanctioned, will, it is sanguine, help to draw back traffic to its place.

"Sewree Bunder shows a decrease; it is owing to less import of ballast, dry fish, chunam, sand, and straw. This Bunder is placed in a very unfavourable situation in having three private bunders adjoining it, and competing with it for the salt fish and ballast traffic.

"There is a small decrease in the revenue of the Mahim and Worlee Bunders; this is due to less imports of firewood, hay, bricks tiles, and chunam.

"Mazagon Bunder shows a decrease; this is attributable to less imports of baggage.

"During the period under report, the Landing and Shipping Department was placed on a more efficient footing, and greater scope given to its working capabilities.

"The actual profit from this source, after paying all expenses, is Rs. 12,578-11-2.

"It is to be regretted that the facilities offered by this Department are not more largely availed of by the mercantile public.

"In accordance with the provisions of the Port Trust Act, the Port Dues and the Bonded Warehouse Departments were taken over by the Trustees, and placed under the Traffic Department from 1st December last. Of both these Departments I am not in a position to say much, as they have been under me for so short a time.

The amount of Town Dues collected during the period under report amounts to Rs. 3,02,63-10-7, as compared with Rs. 2,78,287-15-4 of the corresponding period of the previous year, thus shewing an increase of Rs. 24,345-11-3."

From the foregoing remarks it will be apparent that the anticipations of Government, that they were starting the Trust with an income not far from sufficient to meet its expenditure, including interest on the capital debt, are not likely to be realised. In view of this, two courses were proposed to the Trustees,—one, to ask Government to remit a portion of the interest due; the other, to ask them to take over the Elphinstone Land Estate at cost price. It was estimated that the saving of interest that would be effected by the adoption of the latter course, would restore an equilibrium to the finances of the Trust.

The Trustees favored the former proposal, and requested Government to remit £ 16,000 of interest per annum; but they have intimated their acquiescence in the cession of the Elphinstone Estate, if that step should appear preferable to Government, and they understand that His Excellency has recommended to the Government of India the resumption of the Land Estate.

Wharfage fees have, with some few exceptions, been hitherto charged under the Bunder Fees Act of 1870, but a new scale of charges has been prepared by the Trustees, and is now before Government for sanction. In it some of the inequalities of the existing scale have been removed. The rates at landing-places where no accommodation is provided—such as Chowpatty—have been reduced by one-half.

The Trustees have had under consideration the utilization of the Land Estates at Mody Bay, Elphinstone Estate and elsewhere, which have been vested in them. Agreements have been entered into with several lessees, as noted in the margin, for the occupation of land for ten years. These plots are all situated on the Mody Bay Estate. The Trustees have also made advantageous arrangements with timber merchants for leasing land on the Elphinstone Estate, and an important trade in this article has sprung up there during the current year, from which an annual profit of Rs. 9,000 is expected.

An application for the lease for 999 years, of 5000 square yards, next the sea, on Wallington Reclamation, for the erection of a Club-house, was made by the Committee of the Bombay Club. The rent proposed to be paid was Rs. 6,250 per annum. The Trustees were willing to conclude the arrangement, but Government, whose sanction is required by the provisions of the Port Trust Act, refused to permit the particular site applied for to be alienated, and the negociation therefore fell through. The Kennery Basin, hitherto unused, has been leased to Messrs. Wallace & Co. for five years for the storage of timber.

Whilst the Bunder property was under the direct administration of Government, contracts were entered into by the Traffic Manager for landing State Railway stores. Cargoes of coal and railway material were likewise landed, from time to time, under special arrangements. The Trustees, on their appointment, found themselves possessed of a fleet of iron barges, purchased for conveying reclamation material, but not latterly required for that purpose, and these barges were well adapted for carrying cargo. It appeared to the Trustees desirable to give the trade of the port the full benefit of landing appliances for which that trade had paid. The Trustees, therefore, determined to undertake the landing of any cargo offered to them, and they appointed a Committee to draw up a schedule of rates to be charged for the work. The rates proposed by the Committee were adopted on 18th December, and have since been in force. A profit of Rs. 12,578 up to 31st March last was, after crediting capital with a fair sum for deterioration of barges, carried to this branch.

In order to give the public the full benefit which the new Carnac Bunder, with its sheds and godowns, is calculated to afford, the Trustees, in October, applied to Government to have that Bunder declared to be open for the reception of all descriptions of dutiable goods China and Persian Gulf cargo, which is for the most part liable to duty, has hitherto been landed at the Customs Bunder, and carted thence to the native town, while, if it were landed at Carnac Bunder, nearly a mile of cartage might be saved. Government complied with the request to a certain extent, but they coupled their consent with the condition that the samples of goods should be taken to the Town Bunder for appraisement, and that duty should be paid there. These restrictions have operated to prevent the Carnac Bunder from being fully utilized.

The Trustees have been successful in obtaining for the public the right to remove duty-free goods to and from Carnac Bunder from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. This right was formerly restricted to the Custom House hours, viz., 10 A.M. till 5 P.M.

Until January of the present year, the sidings on the Elphinstone Estate were used by the Railway Companies on payment by them of wagon fees, amounting to 12 annas or six annas per wagon, according to the description of goods carried. The G. I. P. Railway company declined to continue the arrangement on a fresh agreement was then entered into with them, whereby goods can be booked to Elphinstone Estate sidings, at rates which are 9 annas per ton less than those at which goods are delivered to consignees at their own residence, by the Railway Carting Agent, from Bore and Bunder. As goods can be delivered from the sidings to places on the Elphinstone property, and in the adjacent part of the native town, for considerably less than 9 annas per ton, the Trustees hoped that the saving these arrangements would cause to consignees would secure to the Trust the whole of the railway-borne grain trade, which has its entrepot at and near Musjid Bridge. But this object has not been wholly attained, because the Railway Company pay their carting contractor a higher rate for delivering goods from Bore Bunder than the 3 annas remitted on goods booked to Elphinstone Estate sidings, and the "drawback" a larger sum than they can save out of the 9 annas remitted on their goods, when taken delivery of at Elphinstone sidings.

The Trustees have urged on Government and the Municipality the desirability of removing the nightsoil depot from Carnac Bunder, as it is both offensive to the crowds whose business lies in that neighbourhood, and pollutes the harbour by its discharge. The Municipality have, it is known, given this subject anxious consideration; but the heav

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA.*

The completion of the railroad across North America first suggested the idea of more direct communication between Europe and China, the chief consuming and producing countries of the world. In considering the question in detail, the object to be sought is of course the utilization of existing trade-routes in combination with existing lines of railway, and two projects have thus grown up which it is desirable to consider a little at length.

The Russian project starts from Nijni-Novgorod as the terminus, and runs by way of Tiumen to the foot of the Ural Mountains, past Omsk, Tomsk, Irkutsk to Kiachta, whence it crosses the desert to Peking. But it has many manifest disadvantages. The proposal involves the union of about the furthest point of the Chinese Empire with Europe, by means of a railway passing over numerous large streams, and through a thinly populated and comparatively barren country, which boasts few commercial towns and little or no produce, likely to create an intermediate trade; the bridges would be continually damaged in spring time through the breaking up of the ice; any local disturbance near the line would probably block the entire route, while along the whole length of line, and especially in Mongolia there is a scarcity of coal.

The English projects consist in uniting the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges on the one side with Europe, and on the other with China. Inasmuch as this involves the question of direct communication with a country possessing 240,000,000 of inhabitants, and with a neighbouring kingdom of 30,000,000, it is clearly a matter of great interest and importance. We shall probably soon be in a position to judge of the practicability of the route, whether through Asia Minor and Persia or along the valley of the Amu to Peshawar. The more eastern project, however, I venture to urge may be safely set down as impracticable. The rail has at present got as far as Dacca, in the delta of the Brahmaputra. From thence it is proposed to push on either towards Sudya or Ava and Bhamo. But in either case one finds one's self in a *cul-de-sac*, for the nearest town situated in the plains of China is I-chang-fu on the Yang-tse, and the distance between that point and either Sudya or Bhamo is as great as from Berlin to Constantinople, while the intervening country is so mountainous that half-a-dozen St. Gothard's tunnels would have to be pierced, to say nothing of other physical difficulties.

To any one looking at the question *from a Chinese standpoint*, neither of the foregoing projects would ever by any possibility occur. The goal, to be reached, it must be remembered, is that densely-populated and fertile alluvial plain which lies beyond the eastern prolongation of the Kuen Lun range and between the lower courses of the Yang-tse and Hoangho. To the south of the Kuen Lun, this plain is inaccessible from Sudya and Bhamo, because both these towns lie beyond the heavy mountainous region shutting it in on the west. But in other directions this great plain extends out considerably. To the north, where the Hoang-Ho breaks out from its mountain cradle, lies the true gate towards Central Asia. There is, indeed, an opening in the mountain barrier northward by Peking, but this has been already considered above, and shown to be unlikely. The real key to communication with Central Asia is the town of Singan-fu which lies on a broad plain at the foot of the northern slope of the mountain range. Westward from hence a wide natural route extends straight away into Central Asia, and eastern travellers who formerly, in the days when Si-ngan-fu was the residence of the emperors, directed their gaze towards the coast or up the great Yang-tse, now instinctively turn towards the above-named route and recognizes that at once as offering the best line of approach, whether for caravans or armies, as well as the best, if not the only site for a line of communication. This belt of country, if so one may term it, leads past Lanchow-fu, through remarkably cultivated districts, which have been described by Remusat and Carl Ritter, and in which the towns of Lan-chau fu, Kanchow and Suchow successively occur. To the south this belt is shut in by the lofty Kuen Lun Mountains, peopled by Mongol and Tibetan tribes, and to the north by endless steppes and deserts overrun by Oelot races. The intervening tract is narrow, but level and fertile. Hard by Su-chow it widens out, and a little beyond the last great gate (Kia-yu-kwan) the great wall is reached. There are passages in Chinese history which show that when commanding the road and its approaches, the emperors had no difficulty in keeping back all invaders from the west. While they have never striven for the dominion of the countries to the north and south of them, it has for 2000 years been their policy jealously to keep this pass, which, commercially and strategically considered, is the key to all approach from the west, and which also forms a wedge of separation between unfriendly tribes to the north and south, who, united, might at any time have proved a source of danger to the empire. No sacrifice has ever been spared to keep hold of this position, and the same policy is pursued now. The neck of the Muhammedan rebellion was never considered broken till the road to Su-chow and the Kia-yu-kwan gate were both recovered by the Chinese. † All these events go to prove the enormous importance of the route.

From the gate in the great wall the road runs for a distance of 1560 *li* towards the fruitful and fertile oasis of Hami, up to which point it is pretty level; but at no great distance from the oasis it sinks where it crosses the adjoining desert, to which, by the bye, the name of Shamo or Gobi is wrongly applied. For three days' march the road leads through a waterless desert, the perils of which have been depicted in vivid colours by some travellers, while others, strangely enough, have omitted all mention thereof. Beyond the road lies through steppes.

At Hami the great Tian-Shan range is reached, and the road bifurcates, the Tian-Shan-Nanlu road running southward from one oasis to another, past Kashgar and Yarkand, and the northern one, Tian-Shan-Pelu, leading along a steppe-like country studded with wells, past Barkull to Kuldja, the furthest point up to which the present dynasty of the Tatsin has extended its direct sway. As our readers most probably know, this town was a few years back captured by Muhammadan rebels, and, in 1872, annexed by Russia.

☞ *The traderou'e from Si-ngan-fu past Hami to Kuldja is the best natural line for a railway from China to Europe.*

It might be satisfactory to some, did space permit, to furnish here some particulars regarding the nature of the country, as supplied to us by travellers. But the best proof of the goodness of the road, and the absence of any important physical difficulties, is that up to the time of the recent political disturbances, camels were rarely used by travellers, but waggons almost exclusively adhered to. In the town of Si-ngan-fu, a two-wheeled car, with two mules can be commonly hired, which will carry (not reckoning the driver) two persons and 700 lbs. of baggage, or 1100 lbs. without passengers. The most difficult stretch of road is apparently that between Si-ngan-fu and Lan-chau-fu, inasmuch as a lofty mountain has to be scaled; but the gradients on both sides, more especially on the west, are easy. Beyond this the road is level, and supplied with wells as far as the river I'li, while an extra horse is not required even for the sandy tracts. A good idea of the character of the journey may be gathered from the fact that the distance from Si-ngan-fu to Kuldja is 3020 *li*, or 2245 miles, and that it can always be accomplished in eighty days, at a cost of about 12*l.* to 13*l.* for the conveyance. Nothing is gained, but on the contrary difficulties are encountered, by deviating from the road. A railway could, it is true, be laid from Hami to Yarkand, a distance of 1335 miles, but Yarkand is situated in a regular *cul-de-sac*, being perfectly inaccessible from the north, west, and south.

The advantages of this route over all others are manifest. It is the most direct line of communication between China and Europe, and it enters China Proper at the only point where a good road exists from the westward. Such difficulties as arise from broken and mountainous country are (as unanimous accounts tell us) conspicuous by their absence. The approach from the plains of China to Si-ngan-fu and the road from thence for a part of the way towards Lan-chau-fu, is not unaccompanied by difficulties, as the yielding *loss* soil is there met with; but, immediately on entering the thickly populated districts of China, one may look for a most profitable return for one's capital.

With the exception of the Hoang-ho, there are no large rivers to cross, and the road is not thus endangered by periodical floods or the breaking up of ice. In winter the climate is, in truth, raw and cold, but, as far as we know, sufficient snow does not fall to occasion a block.

As far as the density of population is concerned, there is not much to choose between the country which this railway would traverse and South Siberia; there are, however, stations on the route which "tap" extensive tracts of country, and which are kept supplied with Chinese products, especially silk and brick-tea From Lan-chau fu there runs a caravan road to Sining-fu, which is a mart for Koko-Nor and Tibet, and another to Ning-hia-fu for the Ordus Land and the greater part of Mongolia. Turning away from these intermediate posts to Hami and Turfan, we may rest assured that they will become important centres of commerce, the first as an *entrepôt*, for Yarkand and its dependencies, and the second for Uliassutai and Kobdo, while a line of trade stations would spring up along the northern slopes of the Tian-Shan. The trade of Si-ngan-fu with Central Asia might thus attain any dimensions.

But there is yet one feature which lends supreme importance to this route. The province of Shansi which was carefully explored by the author of this article, can hardly be surpassed by any other province or country of the world in its wonderfully favoured coal deposits. These beds appear to run uninterruptedly through Shansi and Kansu. In the former province the seams are difficult to get at, but in Kansu they rival those of Shansi. Every province, indeed, north of the Kuen Lun range is well provided with coal, the seams being thick and the coal of excellent quality. From thence towards Hami, and from Barkul along the northern slopes of the Tian-Shan as far as Kuldja, coal is pretty abundant, and used as fuel at every station; while further south they obliged to make use of grass and odds and ends of timber. As a rule in China, coal is never conveyed more than about 20 (German) miles from the pit's mouth, as carriage enhances the price so much; should, therefore, the information derived by the writer from native travellers be correct, coal beds must occur at most every 40 miles, and that through a country extending over about 30 degs. of longitude, from the eastern borders of Shansi as far as I'li.

The line is one not only favoured by nature, and one of which the importance is borne out by history, but its direction is exactly that best suited for the object sought, while the case with which it can be laid down and maintained will render the cost of transporting goods very moderate.

The writer does not profess to give an opinion on the best route eastward after reaching Kuldja; in a geographical point of view there is here no knotty problem to solve, and the direction finally chosen will probably be determined on from political considerations in preference to any other motives. Leaving the valley of the Upper I'li one soon reaches the level of lake Balkash, whither several railway-projects propose to run. Whether the Railway from China will here be joined on to the proposed line from Tiumen past Omsk, Semipalatinsk, Vernoye to Tarkistan and Tashkand, and thereby a communication effected with Europe, or whether efforts will be made to make a junction with M. de Lessep's proposed line to India, or whether again a line will be carried from thence right across the Kirghiz steppes to Russia in Europe, these questions have but a slight importance as regards that portion of the trans-continental line which will cross the plateau of Central Asia, inasmuch as at the most it can but effect its extreme western end. There can be little doubt that when the subject of land communication with China is taken seriously into consideration, it will be seen to be of the very first importance, while that with India is entirely of secondary interest, forming, indeed, as it does, but a part of the other.

To some sceptics the above scheme may savour of an excess of enthusiasm, but in the opinion of the writer its completion only awaits the development of interior affairs in China. Already have native merchants in the treaty ports learned to appreciate the importance of the telegraph, and the government has shown interest in the question of steamship communication, not only by the publication of an official paper, but also by encouraging the foundation of a Chinese Steamship Company. The Chinese are, in truth, a conservative people, but theirs is a conservatism which never retrogrades when it has once effected a reform. Railways may take years to make their way into the country, but when they are once introduced, *vestigia nulla retrorsum*, they will infallibly be caught up everywhere, for their appreciation of anything likely to pay is extremely lively. Thus strategical, political, and commercial considerations combine to make the construction of a railway from Si-ngan-fu to Suchow one of the most important events which could happen to China.

The importance of adopting the foregoing suggestions as to the question of railway communication between Europe and China is such as it would be difficult to estimate too highly. Europe, which is now beginning to feel the benefit of increased commerce with China, may well look with envy at Russia who will undoubtedly profit most by a railway across Asia. But when one particular country is favoured, as in the present case, by its geographical position, it is so much the more important to make sure of the probable consequences which will result from the inevitable development of events. The political and purely commercial results of such an undertaking, of course, lie beyond the scope of the present paper. But the effects of the bridging over of the vast expanse between the eastern and western civilisation, and the results of an influx of western ideas into the heart of China, a consummation against which she has striven so hard, is full of interest to all alike. The enormous amount of manual labour available, and the inexhaustible supplies of coal will cause the stream of European manufactures to flow back in its course. In all probability an important flow of Chinese emigrants will set westward, to partake of the advantages of a settled rule, and thus the extensive regions in Russia which at present are peopled by nomads may eventually be brought under the plough. Industry, practical sense, and temperance, constitute the Chinese as a people peculiarly fitted for agriculture.

Since the publication of the above remarks, the project has been discussed in Russian journals, and a signal proof of the importance attached to the general question of communication with China is shown by the fact that an expedition thither has already been organized, under the leadership of Captain Sossnofski, who is to be accompanied by a surveyor, a photographer, and three Cossacks. The party will journey from Kiachta to Peking; from thence to Si-ngan-fu and Hankow; and thence up the Han River, past Mienhien, and straight through Central Asia to I'li.

BARON FERDINAND VON RICHTHOFEN.

* Paper read before the Berlin Geographical Society, 11th of April, 1874.

† This fact is corroborated by the Peking correspondent of the *St. Petersburgh Gazette*, see *Geographical Magazine* for April, 1874, p. 20.—Ed. *G. M.*

THE LEICESTER-SQUARE GARDEN.

(*Times, July 3.*)

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Albert Grant handed over the new garden in Leicester-square to the Board of Works for the benefit of the public. The flags flying everywhere from windows and chimneys, with the block on the pavements of the neighbouring streets and the stoppage of carriage traffic for all but the privileged, showed that some event was exciting general interest. The crowds were the greater that the weather was so fine. Although the Square may in one sense be said to be a morsel of the Continent *in partibus*, it would have been unreasonable to hope for Continental skies in these latitudes after the sad experience of the last few weeks, and yet, as it happily proved, there was something of the kind, and the sun reappeared with kindly warmth. Spectators there were in abundance; they crowded the open windows, and they fringed the flat roofs wherever there was a balustrade to secure them or a chimney to cling by. Considerable preparations had been side for the reception of visitors. Pavilions were arranged round more than two-thirds of the *enceinte*, and their shelter was acceptable against sunshine, although originally meant as a safeguard against showers. The ceremony had been arranged for 3 o'clock punctually, and it commenced punctually, as became a transaction between men of business; for there was no Royal personage there to honour the opening with his presence, and, as we said, the affair was conducted between the donor on the one part and the Commissioners of the Board of Works on the other. Mr. Grant's speech, if not very short, was almost all to the purpose. He ran over the story of his purchase from the beginning, and, so far as he was concerned, the story only dated from last January. The area of the Square was offered him as a building speculation. As a building speculation he declined to have anything to do with it, but on second thoughts he entertained the idea which ripened at last into the deed of gift yesterday. He described with some humour the course of negotiations and legal transactions, which ran anything but smoothly, although, through money and energy, he triumphed in the end. Later on in his speech he took occasion to thank the Leicester-square Defence Association for the local influence they had exerted on recalcitrant neigbours, and on one unnamed lady in particular, who, with more than the determination of her sex, had held out to the very last. Alluding to the advice that was so generously volunteered him from all quarters when his purchase became matter of notoriety, he answered the criticisms on the design he had decided on. He explained the considerations which had influenced him in singling out Shakespeare for the central figure of the Square, and on deciding on the conflicting claims of Newton and Hunter, Reynolds and Garrick, to fresh leases of immortality on minor pedestals at its corners. He apologized to Dr. Johnson for disappointing him at the last moment, for the marble which now is the eminent anatomist had been in the block meant for the great moralist. To have done with the exaggerations which have magnified the cost of his good work, he wished to state frankly that the sum of £28,000 would cover it. Finally, he signed the deed of conveyance which transferred the garden formally to the Metropolitan Board of Works. In the absence of the Chairman, caused by a domestic affliction, the Board was represented by Mr. Richardson. That gentleman explained, in his turn, the history of the Leicester-square scandal, but naturally his narrative carried his hearers back to a much earlier date than the beginning of Mr. Grant's concern with it. He thanked Mr. Grant for his generous gift in the name of the Metropolitan Board of Works and in the name of the Metropolitan public, and exchanged a deed acceptance for the deed of transfer. After unveiling the central statue and setting the fountains playing, after making the tour of the Gardens and successively uncovering the busts at the four corners, Mr. Grant and the members of the Board returned to the central pavilion, where Mr. Richardson formally declared the Gardens open thenceforward and for ever as a pleasure-ground for the people.

Their arrangement undoubtedly reflects very great credit on the good taste and good sense of the designers, who have succeeded in hitting the happy mean between the severely utilitarian and a florid exaggeration of ornament. Portland stone might have been, perhaps, more suitable for paths in the heart of London than gravel, which can hardly hope to keep for more than a few days its yellow crispness intact by myriads of muddy feet, but, otherwise, the arrangements seem excellent. The width of the walks leaves ample room and verge enough for all the people who may be expected to patronize them, without tempting the loungers to break bounds and trespass, to the injury of the turf and the flowers. There are flower-beds enough to brighten every thing, without there being so many of them as to involve expensive keeping. The rhododendrons, azaleas, and other shrubs are selected discreetly, as being likely to keep their foliage and thrive tolerably in spite of difficulties, if you only provide them with the suitable soil. Nothing can be happier or more graceful in its effect than the central fountain, with the statue that surmounts it. Shakespeare stands high on a colossal pedestal, reclining his chin pensively on an arm which rests on a pile of ponderous volumes, while with the other fingers he points to a scroll bearing the emblazoned legend, "There is no darkness, but ignorance." Dolphins, plunging downwards at each corner of the quadrangular pedestal, throw jets of water behind them in the air, while the water falls in double showers between them into marble basins, among beds of geraniums and calceolaries. Considering the occasion, it seemed almost a pity that the comparatively confined space within the railings should necessarily have excluded the people who, for the most part, will profit by the gift. But one remembered that if the well-to-do had their turn yesterday, it is the Metropolis generally which will have the enjoyment of these gardens in all time to come. What the Square has been we have most of us reason to remember; and, looking at it now that landscape gardeners and sculptors have been so busy there, it seems as if all had changed by enchantment. The maimed statue whose origin had been fading away in the dim fogs of archæology has been replaced by the monarch of English poets. The hoardings which used to flaunt with tattered advertisements are gone, the bulged and battered railing are renewed in graceful modern guise, and there are flowers and grass and, for the present at least, yellow gravel on what was formerly the refuse heap of the neighbourhood. All has been done that can be done, and it has been done in quiet, good taste.

When we think how much good Mr. Grant's gift must do, and how much innocent pleasure he will have given, all that surprises us is that he has not long ago been anticipated. There must be many millionaires more or less connected with London, accumulating wealth even beyond their ambition, who must be casting about for means of disposing of their superfluity, and would not be sorry to raise monuments to their own memories. Many of them who profess philanthropy can find no better outlet for it than the application of their spare riches to those questionable schemes which tend to foster poverty, or at least to discourage independence. Why should they not follow Mr. Grant's very sensible example—bestow a gift that can by no possibility be abused, and enjoy the pleasure of their own good deeds in their lifetime? But, besides these, there are other men, of still better ascertained means, upon whom such an obligation more naturally falls. There are great landlords, owners of whole districts, who administer through a machinery of agents blocks of house property of every class. They draw enormous revenues in a shape which absolves them in a great measure from the responsibilities they would incur were their property situated in country parishes. There can be no immediate intercourse between them and the occupants of their houses. In the way of charity they have no direct dealings, except with rectors, curates, or churchwardens; and the bounty they distribute is entirely at their own discretion. But they owe a duty, as Citizens or no mean City, to the great source of their revenues. Mr. Grant has anticipated in Leicester-square the owners of ancestral domains; but there are many other places in London which may be dealt with at once, without costly and complicated law proceedings.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

PARIS, Thursday, July 2.

The fickle wind of Fortune, which more than once of late, and especially at the election for the Nievre, has filled the sails of the Bonapartists and speeded them on their course, has rather set against them in these more recent days. The Electoral Circular found by M. Girard; the scenes at the St. Lazare Station which were provoked by the foul and violent language of Bonapartist prints and by the aggressions of Bonapartist bullies; the contradiction between M. Rouher's declarations in the Assembly and M. Mansard's admissions in print; and, finally, certain letters and documents recently published by the *Siecle*, and which showed to what class of agents Imperialist conspirators at times have recourse—all these incidents and circumstances have unquestionably been damaging to the Party whose Prince is over the water and whose present leader is M. Rouher. But the Bonapartists are not easily discouraged, and they make light of the passing cloud, and behold in no remote distance the crowning of their hopes and of the Fourth Napoleon.

"The Empire is returning without even a *Plebiscite*," a very notable man of that Party said to me two days ago. It was probably to counteract the ill effect of the intolerant demonstrations of the brawlers that M. Rouher lately put forth a manifesto to which currency has been given by the more moderate section of the Bonapartist Press, and of which the object was to represent the future Empire as a Government of conciliation and of tolerance for all parties. Like the Republicans and the Monarchists, the Imperialists have their divisions; but their efforts tend to one common end. M. Rouher's friends repudiate the rowdy part of the Bonapartist Press, the *Pays* and the *Gaulois*, and any others that may resemble them, as his or their representatives, and declare that those journals represent only their own editors, and afford no sure indications of the policy of the great Party which is soon to re-assume power in France, as it already, they assert, predominates in the hearts of the people. They are confident that any isolated elections in the Departments which may be held prior to the Dissolution of the Assembly will be decided in their favour, and that the converts gained among the rural populations by Republican propagandists have been lost again by the unmistakable demonstration of the inability of the Republic to establish itself permanently and to restore prosperity to the country. The depression of trade and industry, now and for some time past very great in France, has naturally had considerable effect in determining the political tendencies of large classes of waverers. Without the will or the power to investigate and understand all the circumstances of the present most complicated situation of affairs, the peasant arrives at certain practical conclusions by instinct or by plain common sense. In like manner as he rejects Legitimacy, because in his mind it is indissolubly bound up with traditions of priestly intermeddling in his private affairs and conscience, so does he turn against the Republic, because for nearly four years he has lived under a Government bearing that name, and has found them hard years, and has not thriven. He knows that Constitutional Monarchy has abdicated for the present, and, moreover, it never had a very strong hold on his affections. It is surprising with how small a numerical following the Orleans dynasty maintained itself for 18 years on the French throne, and might have remained much longer had it known how to make a really unimportant concession at the right time and with a good grace. When we look back it seems incredible that a Crown should have been lost and countless misfortunes and miseries entailed upon France by the shortsighted obstinacy which refused to add a few thousand more electors to the 200,000 by whom the Chamber of Deputies was then elected. It soon became evident how few real adherents the July Government possessed in the country. Still, France had been tranquil and moderately prosperous under its rule, and it is not unfavourably remembered. "Louis Philippe was of silver," said an agriculturist the other day to a French gentleman, who repeated it to me; "Napoleon was gold, but the Republic is paper." And, doubtless, this is the thought of many who look back with regret to the golden days of the Empire, and would gladly see them return. Those days seem all the brighter by their contrast with the present depression and uncertainty.

As regards their prospects at a General Election, Bonapartists of the more reflecting and less buoyant class do not speak with complete confidence, but declare a great deal to depend on the manner in which the elections shall be held—whether by *arrondissement* or by *scrutin de liste*. The latter system would give an advantage to the Republicans in some Departments, and especially in those which include large towns or manufacturing districts. But the least sanguine Bonapartists smile derisively at the notion which the Republicans have, that the representatives of the Empire would be but a small minority in a new Assembly. They establish their calculations on a totally different basis. An appeal to the people, no matter in what form, would give them, they are convinced, a very great gain, and if this were not for the moment so great as to be decisive, yet it would lead to, and but shortly precede, their final triumph. They deny that they have a regular organization for promoting their cause throughout the country, but denounce that of the Republicans as very extensive and complete. It is said that in every Commune of France there is a Republican Committee of 30 persons, and that the President of each committee reports to a chief. A head-centre is appointed in every Department. It is probable that the efforts of the Bonapartists are more desultory and less combined, and that they trust more to the *prestige* of their flag in the rural districts, where the Republican banner finds few supporters. One difficulty anticipated by the Bonapartists when a General Election shall occur is that of finding candidates, for of the men who figured at all prominently under the Second Empire many are dead, and still more have retired in disgust from political life, and might hardly be prevailed upon again to present themselves. Nevertheless, there will probably be men enough forthcoming when the time arrives. The Empire is still strongly represented in official regions. The *Siècle* lately published a numerous list of Prefects and Sub-Prefects now in office who are old servants of the Empire. The olive branch M. Rouher has just held out is another move intended to rally supporters and tranquillize and conciliate persons likely to look with alarm on the return of the Empire by reason of its exclusive and persecuting reputation, which its friends maintain to have been totally undeserved, since it invited the co-operation of all who were disposed to accept its supremacy. The character and disposition of the Prince Imperial are vaunted by those members of his party who may be supposed best qualified to judge of him as earnest, tolerant, thoughtful; and his services and acquirements are represented as far beyond his years. In short, the Bonapartists are unceasingly active, and if they fail they will hardly have to reproach themselves with not having done their best to win. It may be doubted whether much harm is done to them by seizures of photographs of the Imperial Prince, of eagle-headed pins, and other trifles. A little persecution, after all, benefits a cause, and it is asked with some reason why the portrait of the Imperial Pretender should be prohibited when that of Henri V. is tolerated. It is announced, for instance, that the Abbé Saignes, the principal priest at Coulounsat, in the Tarn-et Garonne, is to be prosecuted before the Correctional Tribunal for having distributed to his parishioners a certain number of pictures of the Prince Imperial standing beside a bust of Napoleon III. It seems difficult to make a very grave offence of this. The *Ordre* is the Bonapartist official ournal, and the *Siecle*, which makes it its special business to assail the Bonapartists and disclose their designs, publishes a circular signed by the Duke of Padua and by M. Rouher, in which they earnest appeal to their friends to subscribe to that paper.

The trial of M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the, *Pays*, and of the manager and printer of that paper for exciting citizens to hatred and contempt of each other by aticles published in it, came off to-day before the Assize Court of the Seine. The violent articles frequently referred to, and which greatly contributed to bring about the disturbances at Versailles railway station, formed the ground of the accusation. The jury acquitted the prisoners. The verdict was received with applause, replied to by hisses. The most remarkable part of the proceedings was M. de Cassagnac's defence of himself, and the very strong language in which he indulged, which the court tolerated, and which was directed especially against M. Gambetta, whom he accused of having primed himself before speaking with several bottles of wine.

"JOSH BILLINGS" IN ENGLISH.

Educated Americans often express some astonishment at the liking displayed by the British public for the American "humourists,"—men in whom, they say, they find little except some common-place extravagance and much bad spelling. With the exception of the "Heathen Chinee," which made an immense hit, and exercised a permanent influence on public opinion, they do not, we are told, genuinely admire any of the comic productions Englishmen find so racy. They prefer Mr. Lowell's serious poems, which, sweet as they are, will scarcely live, to the "Bigelow Papers," which will last as long as their dialect remains intelligible; scarcely estimate Leland at English valuation, wonder at the fuss made about Mark Twain, and hold Artemus Ward to have been a low comedian. As the Americans are, in their way, more humorous than the English, and as they produce these professional humourists, this want of appreciation of them would be hard to understand, or even to admit, were it not visible also among the Scotch, half of whom are full of a racy humour which the other half seem unable to comprehend. We never met a Scotchman yet—and we have tried the experiment several times—who fully enjoyed Artemus Ward, or understood why the absurd incongruity of his sayings with the shrewdness embodied in his thought, made Englishmen shake with laughter such as no English humour seemed in any equal degree to provoke. There must be two publics in America, just as there are in Scotland, and one of them despises the laughter which the other enjoys. One cause of the contempt is, we suspect, the artificiality into which all humourists who trade on their humour are apt to fall; another, the weariness of Americans of the shrewd sayings in which much of their humour is embodied; and a third, the preposterous use some of the comic aphorists make of bad spelling. Artemus Ward made his bad spelling funny, the absolute difference between the method of conjugating one expected and the method he tried, exciting of itself the sense of incongruity, which is the first cause of laughter; but his imitators have lost his art, such as it was, almost or quite completely. The person who calls himself "Josh Billings" has entirely Chancing to take up the book at a railway-station, the writer decided during a ten minutes' run that "Josh Billings" wit and humour was, on the whole, the most contemptibly vulgar trash he had ever had in his hand,—worse by many degrees than the worst failure of the old London Comic School,—quite as bad, in fact, as its cover, which represented a paunchy fool tumbling on his hands, and lifting with his feet a white hat with a mourning crape all round it. Having, however, to travel farther, and no other book being at hand, he tried to read it steadily, and discovered, in a painful half hour this curious fact, "Josh Billings" is the nickname of some unknown person, apparently well educated, with the mind, if one could imagine such a mind, of a Dissenting Sydney Smith. He has not, of course, the full power of the witty divine; he has injured such power as he has by using it up, apparently, as we guess from his dedication, to earn his bread, and his topics are usually inferior; but he has in a high degree the power Sydney Smith possessed of saying odd things which, like common proverbs, embody in a line the experience of ages or the reasoning of a life. He can do nothing else. He cannot tell a story, or write a parody, or teach a lesson in politics, and the one faculty he possesses is overlaid, by his own or his original publisher's folly, till it is almost invisible. Half of the book is rubbish, the mere dregs of his better work, cooked up, we suppose, for a market which had enjoyed some of his racier oddities, and has kept on hoping for some more long after the supply was exhausted. About a tenth is made up of weak platitudes, and about a twentieth of Christian maxims of the most savagely orthodox type, which seem usually, with an exception or two, wretchedly out of place, though we must add, strange as it may be, they appear to have come from the inmost convictions of the writer, who has covered all alike—pious advice, common-place rubbish, keen epigrams, and "pawkey" proverbs—in an impenetrable veil of bad spelling. What the object of this spelling can be we are utterly unable to discover. It is not comic, as Artemus Ward's often was. It is not intended to express any dialect, as Leland's was, or if it is, it does not succeed. It is not phonetic, it is not ingenious, it is, in fact, a motiveless absurdity, all the more to be condemned because such wit as "Josh Billings" possesses is entirely of the subalusive kind, which is so seldom liked except among the educated. The real man is not "Josh Billings," but to compare small things with great, an American Montaigne. This sentence, for instance, "We have made justice a luxury of civilisation," is essentially of the Sydney-Smith type, and is not made more subtle, but only unintelligible, by ridiculous spelling. It would be hardly possible to express the truth that civilisation has secured justice, but has not secured it to the poor, in a terser or more biting form, but its pithiness is just of the kind which a reader capable of spelling "is" as "iz" would never comprehend, any more than he would this curious and quite true observation in natural history, "Monkeys never grow any older in expression. A young monkey looks exactly like his grandpapa melted up and born again;" or this, "No man can be a healthy jester unless he has been nursed at the breast of wisdom," a sentence which contains the whole difference between the humour of a man like Sydney Smith or Charles Lamb and the humour of Mr. Lear. Where, again, is the sense, not to say the taste or the propriety, of misspelling a fine sentence like this:—"Humour must fall out of a man's mouth like music out of a bobolink," which is intelligible only to those to whom bad spelling, and especially artificial bad spelling, is a mere cause of disgust. There is a world of wisdom in the saying, "It is easier to be a harmless dove than a decent serpent,"—that is, to be a man constitutionally outside temptation, than a man who keenly feeling temptation, yet resists; but in what way is the wisdom flavoured by spelling a dove a "duv?" The bitter, worldly experience of this remark, which Rochefoucauld might have made, and Prosper Mérimee would have writen to l'Inconnue, if he had thought of it, is utterly lost in a cloud of bad spelling:—"Some men marry to get rid of themselves, and find that the game is one that two can play at, and neither win." All the following are suggestive shrewdnesses, much better than Franklin's, whose "Poor Richard" Americans are so inclined to praise; but they are not the more biting, or the more popular, or even the more racy of the soil, for being injured by a farcical spelling:—

"Time is money, and many people pay their debts with it."
"Ignorance is the wet-nurse of prejudice."
"Wit without sense is a razor without a handle."
"Half the discomfort of life is the result of getting tired of ourselves."
"Benevolence is the cream on the milk of human kindness."
"People of good-sense are those whose opinions are with ourn."
"Face all things; even Adversity is polite to a man's face."
"Passion always lowers a great man, but sometimes elevates a little one."
"Style is everything for a sinner and a saint if it will not hurt a saint."

"Men now-a-days are divided into two classes Christians and wide-awake sinners."

"There are people who expect to escape Hell because of the crowd going there."

"Most people are like eggs, full of themselves to hold anything else."

"Even when the sayings contain an element of grotesquerie, they are improved by ordinary printing;—

"It is little trouble to a graven image to be patient, even in fly-time."

"Old age increases us in wisdom—and in rheumatism."

"A mule is a bad pun on a horse."

"Health is a loan at call."

"Wheat is a serial. I am glad of it."

"Money is a great deal more attractive than matter,—especially in a monkey."

"Adversity to a man is like training to a pugilist. It reduces him to his fighting weight."

"Pleasure is like treacle. Too much of it spoils the taste for every thing."

"Necessity is the mother of invention, but Patent Right is the father."

"Did you ever hear a very rich man sing?"

"Beware of the man with half-shut eyes. He's not dreaming."

"Man was built after all other things had been made and pronounced good. If not, he would have insisted on giving his orders as to the rest of the job."

"Mice fatten slow in a church. They can't live on religion, any more than ministers can."

"Fashion cheats the eccentric with the claptrap of freedom, and makes them serve her in the habiliments of the harlequin."

"There are farmers so full of science that they won't set a gate-post till they have had the earth under the gate-post analysed."

"When lambs get through being lambs they become sheep. This *takes the sentiment out of them*."

Clearly printed, one sees why the cynical, shrewdly observant man became popular among a people who love proverbs, and is still popular among another people who have a yearning for laughter and cannot find the excuse for it, but his work requires clear printing and a good deal of condensation. We do not advise any body to read "Josh Billings," for the plums in his writing are embedded in a great deal too much dough, but still we are glad to find and to show that a book which sells everywhere is not such a mass of folly and vulgarity as at first sight it appears to be. Of vulgarity there is none at all, or none except in a line probably misprinted; it is a keen, clever reporter or minister who has taken, for unintelligible reasons to tumbling before the world.

CONVOCATION AND THE RUBRICS.

The Bill which the Bishop of London has laid before the House of Lords proposes to give to Convocation the power of revising the rubrics which shall become law on being laid before Her Majesty in Council and on the table of Parliament. How far these two checks will operate in controlling or improving Convocational legislation remains to be seen.

It is important, however, to examine what, in point of fact, is the change, now for the first time introduced into English legislation, of investing Convocation with the initiative in matters of ecclesiastical legislation.

When in the time of William III. a much less and direct reference was made to Convocation on the subject of the rivision of the Prayer Book, the opposition offered by the Lower House of the Convocation of Canterbury was so violent that Burnet, who had at first advised that the matter should be left in the hands of the clergy, came to the conclusion that the result of such an experiment proved the impracticability of any such attempt to effect the desired improvement in the services of the Church.

Let us see how far this experience of two centuries ago has been repeated in our own time. It is four years ago since the Royal Commission appointed by Her Majesty for the revision of the rubrics terminated their labours. That Commission was impartially composed of clergy and laity chosen from different sections of the Church, but by a series of unfortunate accidents the proportion between the different elements was inverted during the three years of their session by the sickness and retirement of some of the most important of those who were in favour of change. Their report, therefore, was in itself an inadequate representation of what the whole Commission would have recommended. But in spite of this reduction, which, under the auspices fo the late Government, were submitted to Convocation. How did Convocation deal (and by Convocation for practical purposes is meant the Lower House of the Convocaion of Canterbury) with the proposals either as made by the Commissioners or as proposed by the more moderate members of their own body? They went through the whole body of the rubrics in the course of the last year and a half; their work is completed, and can, therefore, be judged from beginning to end. It is not too much to say that in almost every instance of any importance the proposals for relaxation, whether emanating from the Commissioners or from others, were rejected, except so far as they favoured the strong ecclesiastical party dominant in Convocation, and that the few changes which Convocation itself proposed almost invariably leaned in the same direction. We will enumerate the several instances.

The Royal Commissioners proposed that the daily service should not be considered compulsory; this proposal was rejected by Convocation. The Royal Commissioners proposed that the obsolete rule of public catechising should be relaxed. This was rejected. A proposal was made by some of the Commissioners that the sponsorial system, the cause of so much difficulty in so many parishes, should be relaxed. This was rejected. The Commissioners proposed that the Visitation Service need not be necessarily used by the clergyman in the pastoral ministrations to the sick. This was rejected. The endeavour to accommodate the Burial Service to the various needs of different classes in the parish by a variety of lessons and other such means was rejected. The relaxation of the rubric which insists on the reading of the prayer for the Church Militant on all occasions and the reading of the long exhortation before the Communion was rejected. The proposal to render optional some parts of the Marriage Service was rejected. The permission to administer the Communion to more than one at a time, so urgently demanded by a large and respectable section in the Church and recommended by the Commissioners, was rejected. The permission to have the baptism of children other than in the public services was rejected. The rubric enforcing the use of the Commination Service was left unaltered.

The relaxation of the enforced recitation of these Athanasian Creed, which was recommended by a majority of 19 of the Commissioners to 7, was in Convocation rejected by a majority of 54 to 12. On the other hand, among the few changes proposed by the Convocation almost all turned on minute modes of exalting the outward sanctity of the Sacrament of the Eucharist or some like fanciful points of ceremonial.

These were the results of the elaborate revision of the rubrics, in itself reluctantly undertaken by Convocation during the last year.

It may be asked what plea there is for inviting them to reopen decisions at which they have thus solemnly arrived, or what hope there is of obtaining any relaxations from such a body except in behalf of the fantastic, hierarchical, and reactionary spirit of which that body is the chief and avowed focus. The temper which has been exhibited by them during the last year is but the long traditionary sentiment that has animated the body since its revival by Lord Aberdeen. The abolition of the use of the political services for the 30th of January, the 29th of May, and the 5th of November was long and successfully resisted by Convocation, and was only carried by the determination of Parliament to take the matter into its own hands without consulting them. The change of subscription was equally resisted, and was carried into effect only on the recommendation of a mixed Commission of laymen and clergymen, which was incorporated into an Act of Parliament and only accepted by Convocation when its acceptance by Parliament had been made absolutely certain.

The recent changes which are embodied in the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act, although they were agreed upon by Convocation, were themselves in like manner the work of the Royal Commissioners, and only carried through Convocation by the same strong pressure of the certainty that Parliament would pass those changes whether Convocation received them or not; and, in point of fact, in their passage through Parliament they were altered in several important points from the decisions of Convocation. The new Lectionary, also in like manner the result exclusively of the labours of the Royal Commission, was vehemently opposed in Convocation and only carried there by the casting vote of the Prolocutor, which was condemned by the high ecclesiastical